

Described from two male and three female examples taken by me at Manitou and Fort Collins, Colorado, in July 1900. This pretty species stands in the collection of the Agricultural College at Fort Collins as *Polymerus rubidus* Uhler, but I cannot find that the species was ever published.

Diaphnidia pellucida Uhler.

Of this species, which seems to be common throughout the Eastern United States and Canada, I have material from New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Colorado and California. With me it most frequently occurs on hickory trees and has a most annoying habit of biting sharply should it land where the skin is wet with perspiration. It seems to do this for sustenance and not for protection.

I have not yet been able to locate *Diaphnidia debilis* which would seem to be a little larger and paler than the present species.

Diaphnidia provancheri Burque.

This species, which was described as a *Malacocoris* on page 144 of Provancher's Petite Faune Ent. du Canada, Hemipteres, is very close to *pellucida*, but may readily be distinguished by its having the second antennal joint longer and blackish. I have taken it at Hamburg. Boston and Gowanda in Erie Co., N. Y.; Mr. W. J. Palmer obtained it at Quinze Lake, Quebec, and Prof. A. P. Morse has taken it at Alstead, N. H., all in August and September.

Diaphnidia hamata n. sp.

Closely allied to *pellucida* but more slender and marked with a cloud on the disk of the corium and another in the middle of the membrane; the membranal veins forming a double fuscous hook. Length scant 4 mm. to the tip of the membrane.

Head nearly as in *pellucida*, the vertex a little more convex and the longitudinal sulcus and basal depression nearly obsolete in the male, quite so in the female. Pronotum proportionately longer and narrower anteriorly, the callousities prominent; scutellum and elytra narrower than in the allied species as is the whole insect. Rostrum reaching to just beyond the posterior coxæ. First joint of the antennæ as long as the head, second as long as the apical two together.

Color in dried specimens pale yellowish green, the head, antennæ and pectus more fulvo-testaceous, the apical antennal joint slightly infuscated. Elytra pale greenish-pellucid, more deeply colored along the claval and